



PROCEEDINGS OF THE  
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

VOL. 20

APRIL, 1918

No. 4

THREE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH MEETING MARCH 7, 1918.

A NEW SPECIES OF *AGRILUS* FROM FLORIDA (COLEOPTERA;  
BUPRESTIDAE).<sup>1</sup>

BY W. S. FISHER,

*Specialist in Forest Coleoptera.*

*Agrius dozieri*, n. sp.

Form resembling *bilineatus*; thorax coppery, subopaque, head and elytra black, opaque. Antennae passing the middle of the thorax, piceous, with brassy lustre; serrate from the fourth joint. Front depressed, the occiput more deeply impressed but not as deep as in *vittatocollis*, the median impressed line extending only to the middle front and not reaching the base of the clypeus; lateral sides concave above the base of antennae; surface rather closely strigose and punctate, clothed with short white pubescence except on the occiput. Prothorax only slightly wider than long, wider at apex than base; sides slightly sinuous; lateral margin sinuate; hind angles with a sharply defined carina in both sexes; disc convex, the median line with an anterior and posterior depression, and with an oblique depression at the sides nearly reaching to the median line; surface rather coarsely strigose, clothed with a median band of sparsely placed yellow pubescence, which is often denuded, and a broad band of similar pubescence adjacent to the lateral margin which extends to the hind angle. Scutellum transversely carinate. Elytra slightly sinuate behind the humeri, broadened behind the middle, nearly concealing the abdomen; apices serrulate, rounded; disc slightly depressed with a very feeble trace of a costa, the sutural edge slightly elevated at apical third, basal foveae moderate; surface densely granulate and opaque. Body beneath black, clothed with short sparsely placed white hairs; prosternal lobe broadly moderately emarginate; the intercoxal process narrow, sides parallel to behind the coxae, then abruptly narrowed to the apex, the surface closely punctate. Abdomen finely punctate, sparsely along the median line, more densely at the sides and on the first two segments; the ventral portion of the segments densely clothed with yellow pubescence; suture between first and second segment not visible at side. Pygidium coarsely punctate, not carinate. Claws dissimilar in the sexes. First joint of hind tarsi as long as the next three joints united.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution from the Branch of Forest Insects, Bureau of Entomology.

Length 6-8 mm.; width 1.5-2 mm.

*Male*.—Prosternum densely punctured and pubescent. First ventral segment feebly depressed at middle and rugose, not pubescent; second segment simple. Antenna joints all longer than wide. Anterior and middle tibiae distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle. Claws of anterior and middle tarsi bifid; broadly toothed on posterior tarsi.

*Female*.—Prosternum less densely punctate, more shining and not pubescent. Ventral segments not impressed at middle. Antennal joints 6 to 11 not longer than wide. Anterior and middle tibiae feebly mucronate at the inner apical angle. Claws rather broadly toothed on all three pairs of tarsi.

*Type-locality*.—Gainesville, Florida.

Other localities—Enterprise and Archer, Florida.

*Type* (male), allotype and paratypes.—Cat. No. 21708, U. S. N. M.

Described from four males and two females; type and allotype received from Mr. H. L. Dozier labeled "Agric. Exp. Station, Gainesville, Fla., 3-25-17, H. L. D." and two males labeled "Gainesville, Fla., Coll. H. L. Dozier, 16-78." There were also one female in the Museum Collection labeled "Archer, Fla., 3-28, A. Koebele, Collector" and one male "Enterprise, Fla., 17-6, Coll. Hubbard & Schwarz."

In a letter from Mr. Dozier he states that "This species was collected March 30 to April 5. They were fairly abundant on the foliage of blue beech (*Ostrya* sp.) from March 30 to April 1, 1917 in different parts of the hammocks (hammocks is a term applied in Florida to the dense hardwood forests as distinguished from the open pine lands and cypress swamps.) Some were in copula on these dates, others were flying about in the sunshine from one tree to another. During the two seasons that I was in Florida, I collected this insect only from *Ostrya* foliage and this fact leads me to believe that this species breeds in the wood of this tree." The species is named in honor of my friend Mr. H. L. Dozier who has sent me a number of interesting species from that part of Florida.

In color this species resembles *vittatocollis* and *audax* but is much more slender than either of these two species. It also differs from both species by not having the pygidium carinate and by having the hind angles of the prothorax strongly carinate in both sexes while in *vittatocollis* and *audax* there is no trace of caarina.

---